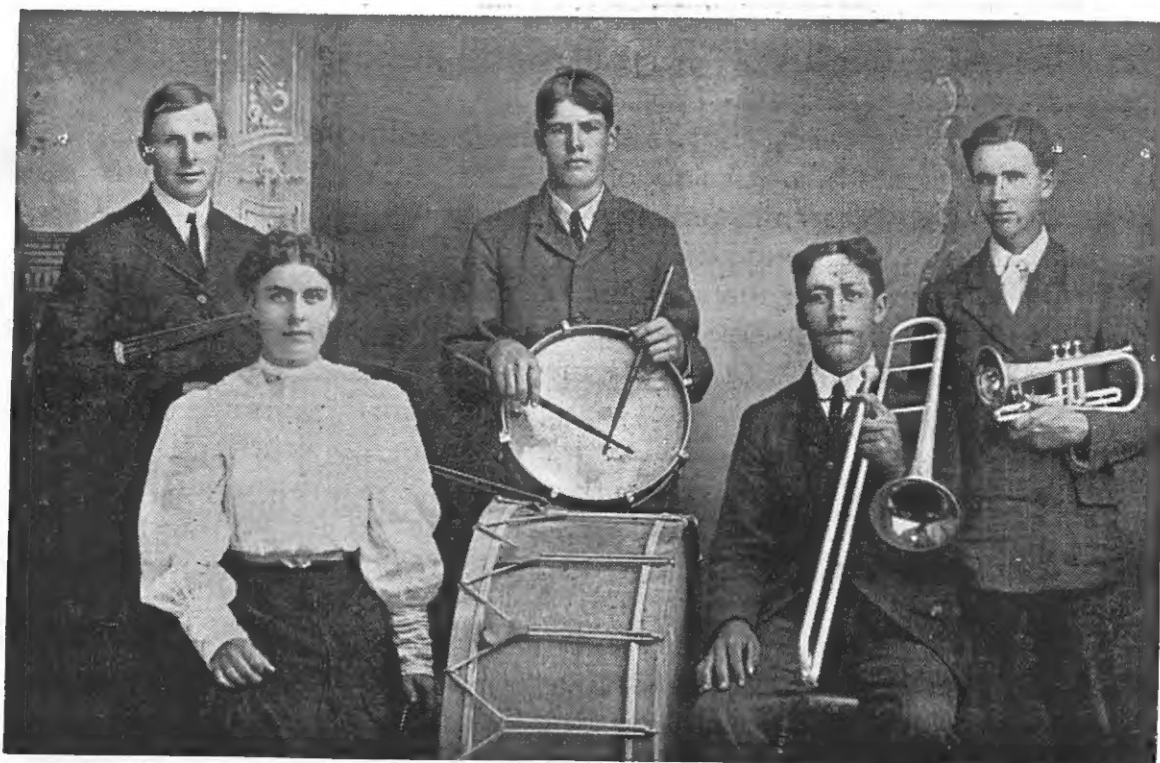


<sup>Albertina</sup>  
Phoebe North Daybell Millinery Shop  
in Charleston



The Bates Band of Charleston. John H. Price is shown driving the team. Members of the band pictured are Brother Bates and his sons Arthur, Ernest and John.



The Charleston Orchestra, pictured about 1904. Seated are Eliza Wright and T. Fred Winterton. Standing, left to right, are Fred Daybell, Frank Webster and Frank Daybell.



The Bates Band of Charleston. John H. Price is shown driving the team. Members of the band pictured are Brother Bates and his sons Arthur, Ernest and John.



rd L. Madsen, teacher. Shown are, top  
atson Duke, Blanch Widdison Anderson,  
Wright Lamb, LaPreal Thacker Stoker.  
Webb, Clifford L. Madsen, teacher, Vilda  
om row, Horace Ritchie, Elvoy Wagstaff,  
G. Casper and Stacy Brown.

hay wagons transformed by eager  
otic themes.

ntinued through the orations, songs  
morning outdoor program, through  
nnual baseball game between single  
e evening dance—the highlight of  
an anticlimax to tired, sticky child-  
n benches or on the laps of weary  
wn to midnight. Everyone came and

preciation for community-participa-  
nt Associations of Charleston have  
cluding the cannonading in the early  
miniature parade, racing and other  
the evening.

o been a good source of community  
larly in the days before automobiles  
areas for shows or excitement.  
et up their cabins they grouped to-



The Charleston Orchestra, pictured about 1904. Seated are Eliza Wright and T. Fred Winterton. Standing, left to right, are Fred Daybell, Frank Webster and Frank Daybell.



The Bates Band of Charleston. John H. Price is shown driving the team. Members of the band pictured are Brother Bates and his sons Arthur, Ernest and John.

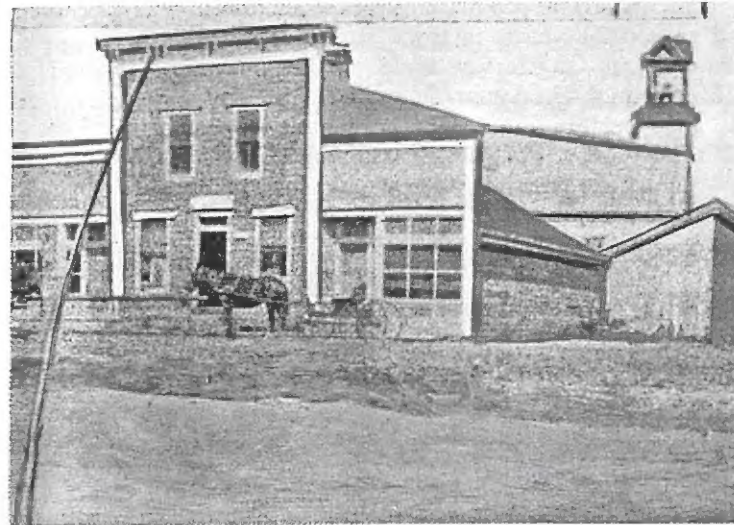


William and John Winterton. The second irrigation company was the Spring Creek Canal Co., which was actually built to bring water to Heber, but was also extended on to Charleston. This system was enlarged in 1895 and became a major water distribution system to Charleston. The third irrigation company organized was the Charleston Lower Canal system which was begun in the year 1887 by Joseph R. Murdock and completed for use in June, 1888. These three systems still supply irrigation waters to Charleston today.

Early in Charleston's history a store was built by Nymphas C. Murdock. The first meat market was opened in 1880 by George Smith. He also bought and sold produce, hay, grain, butter and eggs. For many years Mr. Smith drove a wagon to Park City and often to Salt Lake City to peddle his merchandise.

George T. Baker, who had come to Charleston from American Fork in Utah County opened the first blacksmith shop in 1884 and successfully operated it for many years.

The first cooperative store in Wasatch County was built in Charleston by Joseph R. Murdock, and grew to have the largest volume of business of any store in the valley.



The Charleston Co-Operative Store, established by Joseph R. Murdock. This was the first co-op store in the valley and grew to have the largest business volume of any store in the county at that time.

In 1894 George Daybell built a small creamery on his farm and operated it there until business became too active to carry on in the buildings there. Mr. Daybell persuaded Joseph R. Murdock to buy shares in the business and the two men built a large structure and began operating the Charleston Co-Operative Creamery. The business grew rapidly until



The Charleston Co-Operative Creamery begun in 1894 by George Daybell and later expanded to this building by Mr. Daybell and Joseph R. Murdock.

they had seven milk wagons bringing in milk from local farms. They processed about 21,000 gallons of milk a day, and sold their butter, cheese and other milk products as far west as California and into the eastern markets.

Nymphas C. Murdock's son, Joseph, built a saw mill on the Provo River just north of Charleston, east of the Provo River bridge and west of the George Edwards home. A pond was also built in which water was stored over-night to provide a sufficient supply for the following day's operation. Logs were hauled from all parts of the valley to the saw mill which operated successfully for many years.

Through the years there have been many other businesses in Charleston. Emil Kohler ran a meat market, while Phoebe North Daybell had a millinery shop. Sarah Ritchie Wright had a fine dressmaking parlor, while Ernest Bates was proprietor of a popular ice cream and confectionary parlor. One of the state's leading mid-wives, Mrs. Etta Wagstaff, also practiced in Charleston.

Charleston's main industrial efforts, however, have centered around agriculture. Thousands of acres of meadow lands have supported large herds of dairy cattle, flocks of blooded sheep and hundreds of head of fine beef cattle.

From the farms near Charleston have annually come some 40,000 bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of hay. Bishop John M. Ritchie and some associates purchased and imported a herd of some 300 head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, and later Hyrum, Moroni and Fred Winterton and John C. Whiting imported fine breeding stock to make Charles-

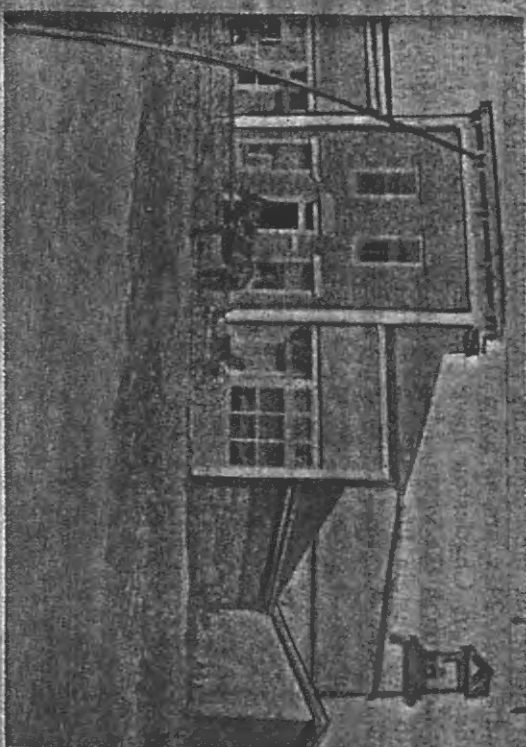


William and John Winterton. The second irrigation company was the Spring Creek Canal Co., which was actually built to bring water to Heber but was also extended on to Charleston. This system was enlarged in 1895 and became a major water distribution system to Charleston. The third irrigation company organized was the Charleston Lower Canal system which was begun in the year 1887 by Joseph R. Murdock and completed for use in June, 1888. These three systems still supply irrigation waters to Charleston today.

Early in Charleston's history a store was built by Nymphas C. Murdock. The first meat market was opened in 1880 by George Smith. He also bought and sold produce, hay, grain, butter and eggs. For many years Mr. Smith drove a wagon to Park City and often to Salt Lake City to peddle his merchandise.

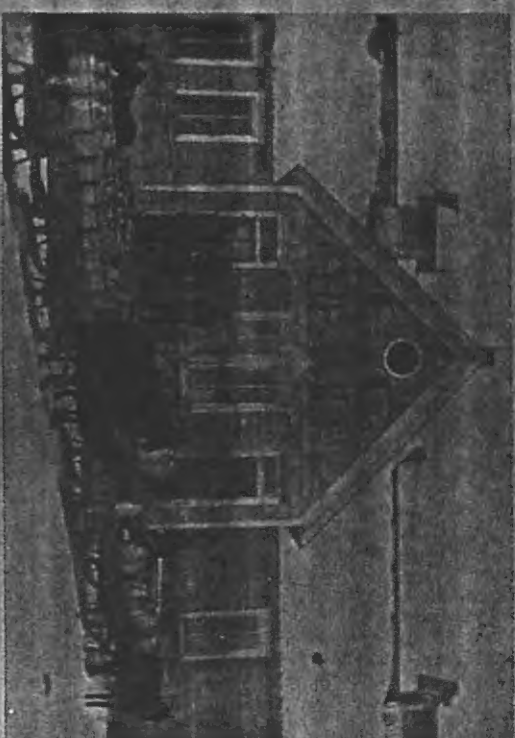
George T. Baker, who had come to Charleston from American Fork in Utah County opened the first blacksmith shop in 1884 and successfully operated it for many years.

The first cooperative store in Wasatch County was built in Charleston by Joseph R. Murdock, and grew to have the largest volume of business of any store in the valley.



The Charleston Co-Operative Store, established by Joseph R. Murdock. This was the first co-op store in the valley and grew to have the largest business volume of any store in the county at that time.

In 1894 George Daybell built a small creamery on his farm and operated it there until business became too active to carry on in the buildings there. Mr. Daybell persuaded Joseph R. Murdock to buy shares in the business and the two men built a large structure and began operating the Charleston Co-Operative Creamery. The business grew rapidly until



The Charleston Co-Operative Creamery begun in 1894 by George Daybell and later expanded to this building by Mr. Daybell and Joseph R. Murdock.

they had seven milk wagons bringing in milk from local farms. They processed about 21,000 gallons of milk a day, and sold their butter, cheese and other milk products as far west as California and into the eastern markets.

Nymphas C. Murdock's son, Joseph, built a saw mill on the Provo River just north of Charleston, east of the Provo River bridge and west of the George Edwards home. A pond was also built in which water was stored over-night to provide a sufficient supply for the following day's operation. Logs were hauled from all parts of the valley to the saw mill which operated successfully for many years.

Through the years there have been many other businesses in Charleston. Emil Kohler ran a meat market, while Phoebe North Daybell had a millinery shop. Sarah Ritchie Wright had a fine dressmaking parlor, while Ernest Bates was proprietor of a popular ice cream and confectionary parlor. One of the state's leading mid-wives, Mrs. Etta Wagstaff, also practiced in Charleston.

Charleston's main industrial efforts, however, have centered around agriculture. Thousands of acres of meadow lands have supported large herds of dairy cattle, flocks of blooded sheep and hundreds of head of fine beef cattle.

From the farms near Charleston have annually come some 40,000 bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of hay. Bishop John M. Ritchie and some associates purchased and imported a herd of some 300 head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, and later Hyrum, Moroni and Fred Winterton and John C. Whiting imported fine breeding stock to make Charles-